Road Map

• What is an Array?
• Parts of an Array
  – Elements, Indexes, Subscripts, etc.
• Declaring Arrays
• Initializing Arrays

• Reading:
  – Liang: Chapter 6, Sections 6.1 – 6.2
• What is overloading?
• What does call-by-value mean?
• Given

```java
public static void incr(int x) {
    x++;
}
```

What is the result of the following?

```java
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int x = 1;
    incr(x);
    incr(x);
}
```
What is an Array?
What is an Array?

• An array is a collection of variables.
• Arrays have three important properties:
  – arrays represent a group of related data (for example, temperature for the last five days, or stock prices for the last 30 days.)
  – all data within a single array must share the same data type (for example, you can create an array of ints or an array of doubles, but you cannot mix and match ints with doubles.)
  – The size of an array is fixed once it is created.
What exactly are we talking about?!

- Let’s say you have ten students and you want to save the grades for each of them for use throughout your program (i.e. we need to remember every grade not just loop and count them or average them, etc.)

- Could do it the hard way:
  - Set up ten variables called studentOneGrade, studentTwoGrade, studentThreeGrade, etc.
  - Very difficult to use and manipulate
  - Instead, use an array to do it the easy way…
Using an array variable

• Create an array variable called studentGrades[10]
  • Declared as follows:
    • int[] studentGrades = new int[10];
• This sets up a location in memory for 10 integers which can be referenced using
  studentGrades[ # ] where # is the particular student you want to look at.
Array Naming Considerations

• The rules for naming variables apply when selecting array variable names
  – Composed of letter, digit, $ and underscore characters
  – Cannot start with a digit

• Follow all the good programming hints recommended for variable names
  – i.e. just think of it as an ordinary variable when making up the name
Parts of an Array
Parts of the array

- The array has some terminology we haven’t seen yet
  - Elements
  - Index (or Position Number)
  - Subscript
  - Zeroth element
  - Keyword “new”
Elements

• Refers to the individual items represented by the array. For example,
  – an array of 10 integers is said to have 10 elements
  – an array of 15 doubles has 15 elements
  – an array of 5 characters has 5 elements
  – and so on…
Index (Position Number or Subscript)

• Refers to one particular element in the array
• Also known as position number or, more formally, as a subscript
• The first element in an array is represented by an index or subscript of 0 (zero). For example,
  – studentGrades[ 0 ]
• This first position is known as the zeroth element
• The second position is referred to by
  – studentGrades[ 1 ]
Figuring out the array positions

• In Java, an arrays’ elements start out at index 0 and go up to (the number of elements – 1)
• For example, our array of 10 student grades filled in with grades might look like:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Array positions (cont’d)

• We can access them by specifying the array name followed by square brackets with the index number between them. For example,

```java
System.out.println("The third student’s grade is "+studentGrades[2]);
```

• Would print only the third integer spot in the array (remember 0 is the first, 1 is the second, and 2 is the third element’s index / subscript)

• The output would look like the following:

The third student’s grade is 99
Array positions (cont’d)

• The index scheme starting at 0 may be initially confusing.
• This is the cause of many off-by-one errors so study the concept carefully.
• The element in the array’s first position is sometimes referred to as the zeroth element.
• Notice the difference between "position" and "element number"
subscript terminology

• From this point forward, for this class, all references to array elements will refer to the subscript of the array.

• In the event that we want to discuss the position of an element in an array, we will refer to it’s position.

• In other words, we will not use i'th element or element i notation unless we are referring to the zeroth element.
Keyword new

• The keyword `new` is used in Java when you wish
to create a new object.
• In Java, arrays are objects.
• We will not speak about the details of an object.
• All you need to know is in the case of arrays, `new`
is used to create the new array.
• All positions of the new array will automatically
be initialized to the default value for the array’s
type.
  – Numeric types (including char): 0
  – boolean: false
Using Arrays
So how do we use arrays?

• Same concepts as other variables apply
  – Must declare the array
  – Must initialize the array (unlike regular variables, Java will initialize arrays with default values)
    • Array variables are actually reference variables.
  – Can use arrays in expressions and methods, setting elements’ values or using their values, similar to the use of ordinary variables
Declaring an array

• First you can declare an array reference variable (you must specify the type of the elements in the array):
  - int[] myFirstArray; //declares an array variable for ints
  - Note: the line above does not allocate memory for the array (it cannot since we have not said the size of the array yet). It only sets aside enough memory to reference the array. Until we create an array, the reference is to null.

• Next, we create the array and “point” the reference to it:
  - myFirstArray = new int[10];
  - To create the array, we need the number of elements in the array so the computer can set aside adequate memory for the array.

• We can combine the declaration and allocation lines into one line as follows:
  - int[] myFirstArray = new int[10];
Declaring arrays (cont)

• You can use a constant to set the size of the array

```java
final int GRID_ROWS_MAX = 8;
int[] gridRows = new int[GRID_ROWS_MAX];
```
Initializing an Array

• You can initialize an array when you declare it, as you do with other variables
• Syntax is slightly different, as you are now initializing more than one element at a time
• One way at declaration, using *initializers*:

```cpp
int[] myFirstArray = { 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 };
```

• Note the braces around the initial values. The values themselves are separated by commas.
• Also note that creating arrays in this way eliminates the need for the keyword `new`. 
Initializing array with a for loop

- After declaring an array, you can initialize it in the body of your program by using a for loop:

  ```java
  int[] myFirstArray = new int[ 5 ];
  for (int i = 0 ; i <= 4 ; i++ )
  {
      myFirstArray[ i ] = 1 ;
  } // end for
  ```

- Note the upper bound is 4, not 5! That is, you loop through 0 to 4 to initialize an array with 5 elements.

- Note: Array elements are initialized with default values. Numeric types get 0, boolean get false and char gets the null character (ascii code 0).
Some powerful features of arrays

• Can set array elements equal to other values or expressions. For example,

\[ \text{studentGrades}[1] = 100; \]

• This would set the array element with a subscript of 1 to a grade of 100. That is, the second student would have a grade of 100.

• Java allows us to access an array’s length by using the following notation:
  – \text{studentGrades.length} would evaluate to 10
powerful features (cont)

• Can use expressions as the subscript
  – E.g. if variables $a = 1$ and $b = 2$
    • studentGrades[ $a + b$ ] would be the same as writing
      studentGrades[ 3 ]

• Can use array elements in expressions
  – E.g.
    ```java
    int gradeTotal = 0 ;
    gradeTotal = studentGrades[ 0 ] +
                 studentGrades[ 1 ] +
                 studentGrades[ 2 ] + ...etc...
                 studentGrades[ 9 ] ;
    ```
  – Would add up all the array elements and store them in gradeTotal.
• In java, you do not need to know the size of the array at COMPILE time. Instead you can know the size at RUN time. For example, the following is legal:

```java
inputString = JOptionPane.showInputDialog
                ("How many students ?");
int students =
                Integer.parseInt(inputString);
int[] myFirstArray = new int[students];
```
Accessing elements with for loop

• Can use a for loop to print the contents of an array

```java
int[] arr = new int[5];

for (int i = 0; i <= arr.length - 1; i++) {
    System.out.println("array element " + i + " is equal to " + arr[i]);
}
```

• Note the use of `arr.length` instead of using the size itself. It is better style to do so. Why?
The for-each loop

- Looping over each element of a loop is so common that Java provide a special syntax for it:

```java
int[] myFirstArray = new int[ 5 ];
int sum = 0;

for( int elem : myFirstArray )
{
    sum += elem;
}

System.out.println("Sum is: " + sum);
```

- Note: we don't have a counter inside the loop
- For-each loops are preferable when we don't care about the array index.
Array Bounds

• Very Important: Java does **not** provide array bounds checking at compile time.
• This means that your program will crash at run time if you try to access memory outside of an array’s bounds.
• For example, suppose you have:
  ```java
  int[] myFirstArray = new int[ 10 ];
  myFirstArray[100] = 45;
  ```
• 100 is very far outside your defined size (0..9)
• However, the compiler will not indicate an error.